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GLANDERS IN THE HUMAN SUBJECT.

Dr. Hutton said that, as four or five cases of glanders in the human subject, within a comparatively short period, had come under his own notice, or that of the surgeons of the House of Industry, he was anxious briefly to lay them before the society, and also to exhibit a specimen of the disease as it had manifested itself in the lungs of a patient who died about two days before. Previous, however, to entering on this case, he would read the details of another, in which some experiments were made with the

view of testing the character of the poison, and ascertaining whether it was glanders or not. One of the results of these was, that an ass, inoculated with the matter taken from the patient, was in due course attacked with the disease.

The case was recorded by Mr. Rutherford, one of the resident pupils of the hospital, for whose accuracy Dr. Hutton could vouch.

The patient, a young man, named P. Kelley, aged about twenty, was admitted in Richmond Hospital on the 28th of August, 1835. On admission, his face presented that peculiar aspect which is so characteristic of glanders; the left half was very much swollen, tense, and shining, the redness fading away gradually, and becoming lost in the surrounding integuments.

Both eyes, but particularly the left eye, were closed from inflammation and oedema of the lids. The left ear was swollen, of a dark red or livid color, and the patient was quite deaf on that side. The glands of the left side of the jaw and face were much enlarged and indurated; and he complained of a feeling of numbness in the whole of that side of the head and face. About an inch and a half in front of the ear there was a large flaccid vesicle. There were also two pustules on the face, one of which had burst and was sloughing. On various parts of the body there were numerous pustules in different states, from the first to the more advanced stages.

In the first stage, the skin in the situation where the vesicle afterwards appeared was of a peculiar pale, whitish appearance. In the next stage the vesicle appeared, not however exactly in the centre of the pale spot, but rather on one side of it. In a more advanced stage it became sero-purulent, then pustular, and, some time afterwards, the pustules began to shrink and become depressed in the centre. The mucous membrane of the mouth was inflamed and covered with a viscid adhesive mucus. The Schneiderian membrane was also inflamed; but there was no discharge of purulent matter from it.

The patient had the ordinary symptoms of irritative fever. His head was very confused, but he had no pain or raving—his bowels rather free—his urine high-colored.

He stated that he had always been healthy; and when questioned as to the nature of his occupation, said that he had been employed for the last four months in attending horses which were laboring under glanders. That he had been retained specially for that purpose, and groomed the animals once a day. He did not recollect that he had a wound or sore on either hand; he had not drunk out of any vessel used by the horses, nor had he slept in the stable. He attributed his illness to fatigue after a long journey, and said that the first symptoms he had noticed were pains in his knees, followed by headache. Four days afterwards the left side of the head and face began to swell, with increase of fever and depression of strength.

On the 27th, the day after admission, his symptoms were progressing. The tumefaction of the head and face increased, and several livid vesicles made their appearance, accompanied by severe pain in both jaws. Several more began to show themselves on the anterior parts of the arms and chest—his pulse became smaller, and rose to 120—his respiration was somewhat suspicious—his breath fetid—and he felt pain when the ends of the long bones were pressed on, in the vicinity of the joints. His head was still confused, but he had no raving. Towards eight o'clock in the afternoon there was a further exacerbation of his symptoms. He made water tolerably well, but did not seem to be aware of passing it. He was ordered to take ten grains of sulphate of quinine three times a day.

On the 28th the eruption was still extending; his pulse 140, and weak; his thirst excessive, and he raved frequently. At half-past 3 in the afternoon, he was restless, and tossing about in bed, with constant involuntary motion of the lower extremities, quick small pulse, and hurried respiration. Twelve new spots had now made their appearance; his fever and delirium were increased; he was passing both urine and feces involuntarily. There was a discharge of sanious fluid from the left ear, but none from the nostril.

On the 29th a farther exacerbation of symptoms took place. The left elbow joint was swollen and painful—the pustules increased in number and size, and were intermixed with gangrenous bullæ; and, along the internal and anterior parts of the thighs, in the situation of the absorbents, pale rose-colored swellings began to appear. His breath was fetid, and the odor from his whole body was almost insupportable. He had no discharge from the nostrils, but on examining the nose, Dr. Hutton observed a small ulcer on the left side of the septum narium. The man died during the course of the night.

On the post-mortem examination, a great number of small circumscribed abscesses or purulent depots were found in the extremities—as many as thirty were on the left arm. There were two or three of the same kind in the pectoralis major,

and several of the same description in the recti of both thighs, all circumscribed and embedded in the muscular tissue. In the left lung there was a small depot of pus surrounded by a dark livid border, and another of the same kind was discovered in the right lung. On the poster or surface of the heart there were dark-colored spots, and the blood was remarkably fluid in all the vessels. There was a deposition of pus under the mucous membrane of the larynx, and also on the posterior surface of the epiglottis. The left half of the face was in a semi-gangrenous state.

On the 27th of August, the day after Kelley's admission, the experiment was again repeated on another ass with matter taken from the vesicles and pustules on his body. The lymph was inserted into the left nostril of the animal, the pus into the opposite one; and it was also inserted into the ear. On the following evening the ass appeared unwell, and, on the next day had an enlargement of one of the glands of the jaw on the left side, with increased heat and tenderness, accompanied by feverish symptoms. The left ala nasi was swelled, and the line of absorbents from this to the glands on the side of the jaw could be distinctly traced. On the next day there was a profuse watery discharge from both nostrils, particularly the left; and on the following day—the fifth day after inoculation—the discharge was purulent. Soon afterwards the animal was killed with nux vomica. It having been previously ascertained by Mr. Ferguson, V. S., that it was really glandered.

On examination, a cluster of pustules having a tubercular aspect were found in the left nostril; in the right there were circular patches of ulceration. Similar ulcers were found in the interior of the stomach, and there was a cluster of pustules in the anterior lobe of one lung. There was no morbid appearance in the larynx or trachea.

Dr. Hutton exhibited several drawings to show the condition of the various parts, particularly the nostrils, stomach, and lungs.

The next case, to which he would merely allude, as it was about to be published by Dr. McDonnell, who had charge of it, had occurred a short time ago at the Richmond Hospital. The patient was admitted for an accident, from which he recovered; but before he left the hospital he was seized with an affection of the joints, followed by an eruption of pustules along the side of the nose, which were recognized as being connected with glanders. Mr. Smith procured some of the matter, and inoculated an ass, which in the course of four or five days became sick, and was subsequently attacked with glanders. The same phenomena as observed in the last case of inoculation were present. The cartilages of the joints were also found to be ulcerated.

Dr. Hutton exhibited some drawings to show the condition of the parts. He produced one of a case that had occurred some years ago at the Richmond Hospital, under the care of the late Dr. McDowell, before the disease was sufficiently known. The drawing had been made by Mr. Conolly, and Dr. Hutton observed, that he had represented the features of the disease with great accuracy, and depicted most faithfully the white areola which encircles the vesicles.

Since that period the areola has been invariably found to be present in every case, and is regarded as one of the pathognomonic features of the disease.—This has been also noticed by Dr. Hutton, Mr. Adams, and other observers, and forms one of the marks by which the disease is distinguished from phlebitis.

Dr. Hutton then said that he should next proceed to read the notes of a case that had recently come under his observation. The patient, T. Butler, a boy about five years of age, was admitted into the Richmond Hospital on the 13th of December, 1840. It was stated that he had been always a fine healthy child up to the period of his illness. He complained at first of sickness, and pain in his bowels, and, on the following day, had pains in his knees. About three days afterwards the left side of the face and eye-lid became swollen, and the usual symptoms of irritative fever set in, accompanied by thirst, restlessness, quick pulse, and scanty urine.

On the 5th of December the fever was increased, and the other side of the face was involved in swelling. On the 7th, a number of pimples with white tops appeared on the inflamed surface. On the 13th, the date of his admission, his face was greatly swelled and inflamed, and presented a number of pustules mixed with several ash-colored ulcers. He had also an eruption of pustules over his body. Some of these were flattened and somewhat vesicular, like chicken-pock—some were conical and pustular, and some in a state of incrustation. Around several of them, particularly those which were in the earlier stage, the peculiar white areola was still visible. Several of the joints were swelled and painful, and there was an evident effusion into the left elbow-joint. The child was extremely feverish and irritable, tossing about in the bed, and raving. The smell from his body was extremely offensive. He continued

in this way with little change in the symptoms until the 10th, when he expired.

All that could be learned of his previous history was, that his father was a laborer and kept a horse, which was said to be laboring under a discharge from his nostrils, the result of cold; but Dr. Hutton said that he had not as yet seen the animal. On examination after death there was an effusion of pus discovered in the left knee-joint. In the thorax there was a small collection of pus close to the edge of the left lung. The lung was of a deep red color, and presented several ecchymosed spots on its surface, and contained two small abscesses. The right lung presented a few flattened tubercles. These were pointed out to the attention of the meeting by Dr. Hutton.

The Veterinarian, for September.

ON THE UNILATERAL OR THREE-QUARTER SHOE.

BY E. GABRIEL, ESQ., M. R. C. S. ET V. S., LONDON.

The most valuable improvement that has been made in the art of shoeing in modern times is most undoubtedly that of unilateral nailing, introduced by James Turner. The principle of the thing is good, the practice is good, and, as a matter of course, the result is most valuable. The principle, however, has not yet been carried out to its full extent, and the object of this paper is to show the great desirability that it should be, the great facility with which it can be done, and the important advantages to be derived therefrom.

Often have been, and I am by no means sure that I am not at this moment doubtful whether it is of any consequence at all as to the manner in which horses are shod. I have seen every contradiction of principle so elaborately worked out, every means which human stupidity could adopt to lame animals so seriously adopted, every care so magnanimously disregarded, and every carelessness of detail and unfinished coarseness of workmanship so recklessly acted on, and all this, too, backed up by the horses themselves, as shown by their working soundly during the entire period of their existence, that I could wit all my heart sit down and exclaim, in the style of old Barldolph, "A fig for your improvements."

In sober seriousness, however, the fact is so, both, be it remembered, in town and country; and I am perfectly satisfied that two-thirds of the horses now in work are shod with the most utter disregard to principle and indifference to workmanship that the veriest anti-diffusionist of knowledge could desire. True, there are plenty of cripples, rather a strong minority, perhaps, as they would say in the house; but still they are a minority, and when we come to deduct from them, as I strongly suspect we must do, the considerable number operated on by "careful smiths, on the most approved principles," at veterinary establishments, guileless of the presence of veterinary surgeons, and veterinary forges," the owners of which, eschewing the superfluity of letters, and scorning to be of the accommodating humor in Bombastes, "long cut or short cut, tis all the same to me," decidedly prefer short cut, as I noticed a few weeks ago splendidly emblazoned in front of a forge in town; but then over entrances hung golden shoes so tempting that if horses were not taken there to be shod I much doubt if they would not go themselves—why this deduction may, like some other tails, very probably turn tail, and prove ultra-innovationists, strengthen the argument against the improved system, and have the rough unwashed (and any of the worked?) to laugh at the fallibility of human improvements.

How is all this? I apprehend it is to be traced to one of these two causes: first, the principle, when correct, has not been sufficiently carried out; or, secondly, it has been attempted to be carried out by methods not within the compass of the generality of working smiths. I believe many plans have been brought before the public, the which, if their projectors could personally carry them into practice, would prove advantageous, but which require too much care and skill to be carried out by his workmen; and this is a fact that should always be borne in mind, for we have no right to expect the skill which distinguishes the workers in silver in the artificers employed in our forges: simplicity of detail is, therefore, an essential ingredient in any plan we may offer to improve the system of shoeing, and this is eminently the case with the unilateral method of nailing—any workman can carry it out, and therefore the public have been benefitted by it.

Valuable as this method is, however, it has not produced all the good which the principle on which it is founded is capable of producing; and this I attribute to the first cause mentioned, namely, that principle not being fully carried out. I have now for some time gone one step further. Instead of unilaterally nailing the common shoe, I use a unilateral shoe—precisely so far as the nails were carried round the inside quarter, so far I carry the shoe, letting it there terminate in a rounded bevelled edge.

Now, I am not going to smother this extra step of mine in my own modesty, and bashfully disclaim, either for it or myself, any merit that may be due, but declare at once that I think it a most im-

portant step,—one that will overtake and conquer all corns and thrushes, sand-cracks, contractions and navicular—oh, I am not sure about navicular cases, and yet I have a good mind to throw them in, particularly if they are not so far advanced that no one step short of a seven leagued boot can overtake them. As a remedy for cutting, the value of the three-quarter shoe has long been known; and I believe that in every case where the opposite plan of thickening the inside hoof fails, this will succeed. For hunting, I anticipate the most results; from its superior safety, its lessened chance of coming off, its prevention of slipping, and the ease with which the foot can be raised from ploughed or heavy ground, will, I doubt not, ensure its universal adoption. This, however, remains to be tried. I do really think, therefore, that it is the *ne plus ultra*, the scene of perfection in the art and mystery of horse shoeing.

As to the originality of this step in the march of improvement, I am afraid that the less said the better; for I have a sort of undefined dread hovering over me of having seen something about it somewhere; however, I shall not try to see it, nor shall I refer to James Turner's paper, nor anybody else's paper, fearing I may there read something like my own bleas. I therefore at once acknowledge that I do not recollect, nor will I try to recollect, anything that anybody has said, sung, or written on the subject, and so I shall "leave myself alone in my glory."

The only "untoward events" I have met with, are, being obliged to give it up in two cases, and have recourse to felt shoes and leathers, and in meeting with an anticipation, which happened thus: I had occasion to wait some little time at a coachmaker's in Stoke Newington, while a false step was being replaced to my chaise, when a respectable old man, a retired smith, came into the yard—a retired shoeing smith remember. Of course, we had a little professional chat. I asked him if he did not use to doctor a little as well as shoe? "No," he replied; "I know nothing about it, and never pretended to it, for I had as much work as I could do without it." He was no theorist therefore; for what theorist ever made a fortune in this world, however clever he might be? He may, indeed, have laid the foundation for man's fortune, but as to making his own—bah! Well, in the fulness of my heart I could not help telling him of my important step. "Yes, sir," was his reply; it is a very good one, and particularly for flat feet; it gets the heels up so strong. It is now about twelve years ago that I recommended a gentleman, whose horse had large flat feet, and was always going lame, to have him shod with three-quarter shoes; he agreed to it, and I shod him so up to the time of my giving up business, and he never went lame after." I'll be hanged if I knew whether to laugh or to cry, to be pleased or vexed with this desperate fore-staller, who had not only taken the step I was taking, but had taken it with such a desperate stride, that he walked into cases I never thought of; so that, if there were no written documents to refer to, I was at once convicted of non-originality, or as a sailor would say, of "catching a crab."

It is now more than a twelvemonth since I commenced this mode of shoeing. The first subject was a light post mare, with two of the worst corns I ever saw. She had been shod with her shoes and leathers the preceding two years, and in spite of every care that could be taken, was almost constantly lame. I at once left off the bar shoes and leathers, and put on a pair of unilateral shoes, paring the parts of the feet to be covered by the shoe, but leaving the inside-quarter untouched. The shoes and nails were precisely the same as would have been else used with the inside thirds cut off and the ends rounded and bevelled away. She never went lame from the day she was so shod to the day of her death, which was occasioned by an accident nine months after. "On this hint I worked," and with the exception of the two cases before alluded to, where the heels were weak and the soles thin, but which I am persuaded would have done, a little more time, I have not met with a single annoyance. Posters, staggers, carters, hacks, and chaise horses have been subjected to the same process since, and all with uniform success.

Oh, but the crust will break away, the heel will be worn thin, the foot will become tender, and the horse will be lame. Will he? If you want to see a brittle-crusted, thin-heeled, thrushy-frogged foot converted into one with a tough, elastic crust, a firm springy heel, and a frog like a piece of India-rubber, shoe with the three-quarter shoe, and I will answer for the transformation. The growth of horn on the exposed part of the foot is extraordinary, for in the course of a single shoeing the sole will not only not be worn thin, but have become so thick and firm, that more horn might be removed therefrom than that part of the foot protected by the shoe. I merely, however, leave it level with the crust. The outside heel should be kept rather low, to allow for the thickness of the shoe, and the heels opened or not, as may be considered most desirable. In old horses I have them well opened, but in young ones I allow them to remain undisturbed; in either case the paring of the frog should be li-

mitted to its being cleared from "shreds and patches." I am not aware that there are any other directions necessary, nor are any precautions required, with the exception, perhaps, of avoiding, as much as may be, the McAdamed stones, for a day or two, on its first adoption. One circumstance should not be overlooked; in several cases had corns in the inside heel have been entirely got rid of; but they have been produced on the outside heel, so much so, as to require some care in preparing that part of the foot.

In point of principle,—so far as relates to the natural functions of the foot, which natural functions I presume every one understands, or, at any rate, every one pretends to understand, which, doubtless, answers the same purpose—this shoe is most valuable; for whether the most important object be frog-pressure descent of the sole, expansion of the quarters, or unfettered play for the cartilages—whether it be the one or the other of these, as some assert, or their combined action, as others most rationally maintain, no shoe that has ever been had recourse to admits of their being carried on with such entire freedom as this. Every shoe, however well applied, enriches the bottom of the foot, subjects it to one uniform artificial pressure—hearing always exactly on the same surface—applied equally to the most elastic and to the more fixed points of support—not allowing one part to catch the weight at one time and another at the other—not relieving the highly elastic inside quarter from pressure for, perhaps, some steps following, and then, when receiving it, admitting of its action with unlimited freedom—bruising, irritating, and, in many cases, entirely altering the structure of the sole at the inner angle of the foot. Every shoe, I repeat, that has ever been used, is liable to all these objections, except the three-quarter one, which having the inner third of the foot perfectly free, and still affording it sufficient protection to enable it to meet all demands made on it, effects "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

In conclusion, I would say, that I think this system of shoeing may be adopted to a very considerable extent; and should it not be found to do all that may (unreasonably?) be expected of it, or should it, in some few cases, be misapplied, it has this valuable negative advantage, that it can do no possible harm. Should, however, my Stoke Newington ally prove to be right, and his thin flat feet, as well as my narrow strong ones, bear this "shameless exposure," so that we may at once "put this and that together," why, then, I should not hesitate a moment in going the "whole hog," and declaring that of all the shoes wherewith horses are shod, the unilateral, or to speak less learnedly (if one may venture to do so without the fear of our friends and patrons becoming shoeing smiths as well as horse-doctors) the old three-quarter shoe is without the chance of exception, the possibility of competition, or the fear of contradiction, the very shoe with which a horse can be shod. But (and let this be considered as the post-script, in which, as is not uncommon, all that is worth reading is written) having some doubts, or at any rate not having any proofs of its universal applicability, I am content to claim for it the advantage of being applicable in a vast number of cases, in which horses go tender and feeling in common shoes: how far it may prevent, as well as ameliorate, those cases, it remains for a more lengthened experience to decide. The Veterinarian (London) for September.

HORSE SHOEING.

My Dear Sir,—I observed in the last Planter an article upon horse shoes, that puts me in mind of a circumstance from which I derived a good deal of benefit, and which I will relate for the good of your readers.

I happened, several years ago, to be at the blacksmith shop where I get my work done, when an old gentleman of the neighborhood rode up, accompanied by a negro man with several horses, who wanted shoeing. The smith had been lately introduced into the neighborhood and had great reputation. I offered to defer to the old gentleman, although he was the last comer, but he was too managing for that; he insisted upon it that I should have my horse shod while he looked on. Accordingly, the smith proceeded with his operations. The old man seemed to be pretty well satisfied, until the smith, having fitted the shoe and driven the first nail, began to twist the end off.—This he protested against, and by ocular demonstration, showed the difference between wringing the nail off and breaking it by bending backwards and forwards. In the former case, the part of the nail in the hoof is twisted, and a round hole is cut, which is filled only with its own dust: no wonder the nail in such a hole would soon work loose. Moreover, in twisting the nail, the corner edge is frequently presented to the hoof, and does not clinch half as well. From that time to this, I have never permitted my smith to "wring a nail," and I assure you I have found my profit in it.

This to be sure is a small matter, but